



SHOES OF MERIT

As a matter of fact, you want shoes with a lot of style—but you want more than that—you want value, comfort and service, too. And there isn't another shoe store in the Tri-Cities nearly so well equipped to supply such features as this one. Men and women in all walks of life have become our steady patrons because they've found by actual test that at this store they can buy shoes that make good—that give full measure of shoe service for every penny of their money.

Shoes For Men

A line of Oxfords in dulls and tans, button, lace and blucher effects; full round toes, medium or English lasts. All sizes and widths, and an excellent values at \$5.00.

We are showing a superior value in a tan Russia Shoe for men—button, straight lace and blucher, heavy or light soles, many style toes; these are dandy bargains at \$3.00.

You will be pleased with these men's tan shoes. Many shades of tan and many different styles. Flat last, blind eyelets to the top and the straight lace; long drawnout, medium and wide toes; price \$5.00.

Shoes For Women

The assortment of \$2.50 and \$3.00 low shoes is very extensive. Tans, white, dulls, patents, vicis, flat heels, medium or high models. Pumps, Colonials, button or 2 strap effects; all widths and lengths \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Colonial pumps in patent, bronze, satins, suedes, dull calf and kid; light welt soles; large dull or bright buckles; kidney heels, either wood or leather; very stylish; price \$5.00.

For the children—we are showing the "Baby Doll" or "Mary Jane" low shoes in patents and dulls, instep or ankle strap, the very newest thing in low heel slippers; all sizes; prices from \$3.50.

\$1.95 For Women's Lace Oxfords Formerly Priced at \$4.00

We have one line of women's lace oxfords that we're going to discontinue and have made such an extremely low price on them in order to effect a quick clearance. They bear the brand of the celebrated Armstrong Manufacturers. These come mostly in patent leathers and have good styled toes. There are also a few pairs of pumps in the lot. These were formerly \$4.00 values but have been priced at

\$1.95

M&K

Rock Island.

\$1.95

PICKPOCKET FOR 61 YEARS; BROKE

Frank Reed, 76 Years Old, Relates Interesting Story of Crook Life.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1.—Frank Reed of Galveston, Tex., 76 years old, and of feeble appearance, told officials at police headquarters Friday of his career as a "professional" pickpocket, which he said had been continuous for 61 years. He said that he had instructed many young men in the manner in which Fagin taught his pupils in Dickens' "Oliver Twist," and that some of them had become noted in criminal annals.

He said that, although he had been unusually successful in what he called "nicking pokes," and had never been imprisoned for any long term, he had not a cent to show for his life of crime. "Easy come, easy go," was his explanation of his present poverty.

Reed was arrested Wednesday night at Washington and Jefferson avenues, after having taken a purse from the pocket of William Haub of 4418 North Broadway, who was getting on a Page car. Two accomplices, who had joined Haub, escaped.

Reed pretended that he knew nothing about the robbery, and that he was a broken down old soldier; that the same story, he says, with which he usually gets out of a tight place. But

Haub insisted that there was no mistake and Reed was taken to headquarters where John Shea, Bertillon superintendent, saluted him as "New Orleans Frenchy," the name by which he is most commonly known.

As the purse contained only \$7, no punishment more severe than a work-house sentence can be inflicted in this case. Chief of Detectives Allendorf said that if some of the larger robberies committed here lately could be traced to "Frenchy" he might have a chance to try penitentiary life. This, Reed says, would be a new experience for him.

"I picked three ministers' pockets in the depot at Dallas, Tex.," he said, "and one of them caught me dead to rights, but I pulled the old soldier stuff and before long I had the ministers going to the front for me. I got off with 90 days' sentence on the rock pile and the superintendent of the rock pile, who was an old soldier himself, let me off the first morning so I didn't have to work a day, and in two weeks I was released. In Little Rock, Ark., I got sent to the rock pile for 18 months and that is the longest term I ever had to serve, thought I have been in jails all over the country."

He said he had not operated in St. Louis before for 25 years and that if he got out this time he would remain away for another 25 years. Toledo, Ohio, he declared to be the best town for pickpockets, as the police there do not bother a criminal unless he is wanted for some definite offense. At wanted for some definite offense. At the same time, he added, this system puts the "nicks" on their honor not to make trouble for the police of Toledo, and the result is that very few pockets are picked there.

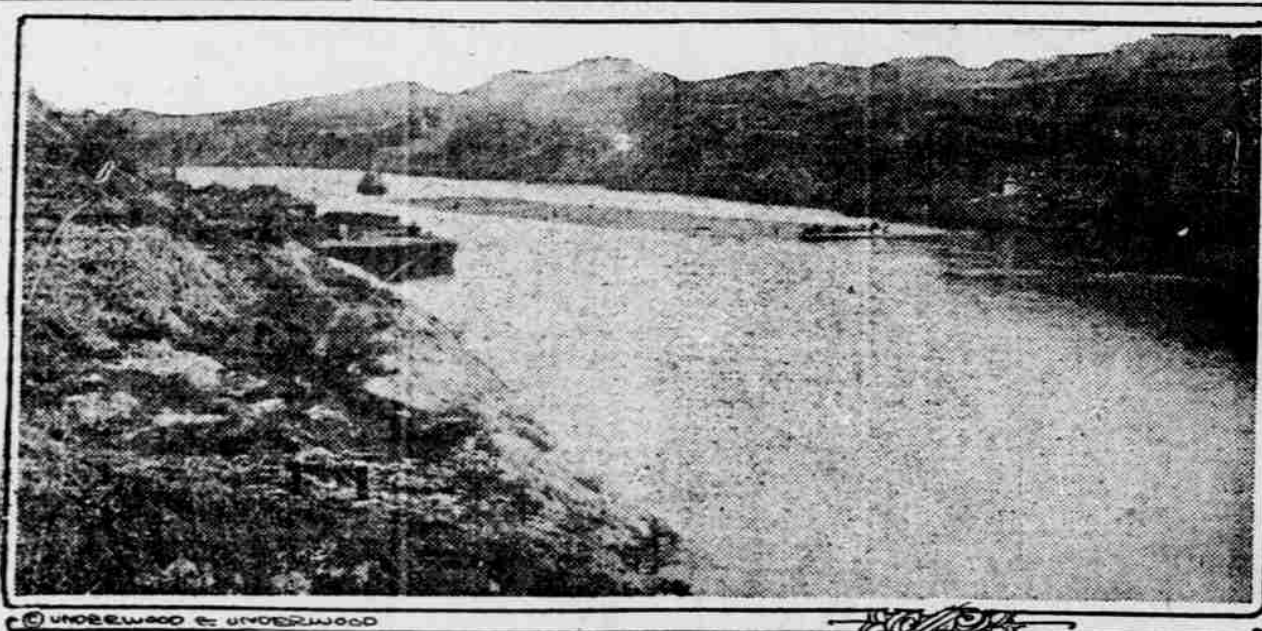
"The chief of police of Toledo had his pocket picked just the other day. There's no honor among you fellows," Shea retorted.

Reed mourned the fact that he was caught in St. Louis just at a time when conditions favor pickpockets. "There isn't much show for nicking pokes in the winter time, when men wear overcoats," he said, "but it's easy money in warm weather."

"I don't work in convention, circus, or exposition crowds," he said. "That's where a lot of young nicks make their mistake. Such places are always well policed. The places I work are railroad junctions and street car transfer points. At railroad junctions people are so excited about getting on their train that it is easy to jostle them and get their money. At transfer points men are thinking about crowding into the car and getting a seat and they don't notice being jostled."

"It takes three men to nick a poke, and young fellows who start out trying to do jobs on their own hook don't last long. I train young fellows in the profession that way. They jostle the comings and do the nicking, and pretty soon the young fellow knows the game well enough to start out for himself and get assistants of his own."

ECONOMIC VALUE OF PANAMA CANAL ALREADY DEMONSTRATED



The monster raft of piling which is shown being towed through the Culebra cut section of the Panama canal is being shipped from the Pacific coast for use on the Atlantic side of the canal, where it will be built into a breakwater. This method of shipping the piling was found to be cheaper than if sent across the isthmus by rail.

"No mere neutralization of the Panama canal would ever be respected by any great nation or group of nations

engaged in a struggle for supremacy, for self-preservation is the first law of nature and is as applicable to nations as it is to individuals. The entire area around the Panama canal is nothing more or less than a great fortress, and I have always believed that its government should be essentially military, such as the great fortress of Gibraltar and Malta, the governor having certain civil functions and officials, but being in absolute authority

in practically all matters, so that a change from peace to war may involve the least possible change.

"The garrison proposed for Panama will, when complete, amount to about 7,000 men."—Major General Leonard Wood, in the May World's Work.

New York has inscribed the names of 32 police heroes on bronze tablets placed over the entrance of police headquarters.

Sees Hope for Korea Under Jap Rule

George Kennan, explorer and lecturer, recently communicated to the National Geographic society at Washington, D. C., the information that Korea built steel-clad battleships 250 years before the Monitor and Merrimac were created. The Hermit kingdom was using movable type and astronomical instruments from the 12th to the 15th centuries, and employing explosive bombs long before they were known in Europe. He points out that the famous Japanese satsuma pottery was made originally by Korean workmen who were imported into the Mikado's kingdom.

These facts are cited by Mr. Kennan to show the terrific downfall experienced by Korea. He traces her course from her pinnacle of civilization to the depths of degeneracy, and expresses great hopes for her future, under the guidance of Japan.

"While Korea was sinking, Japan was rising, until the island kingdom, all by her own efforts, became such a world power as to defeat a great European nation," he says. "The Koreans were a mainland people. They had taught the medieval Japs all the civilization they had. But by reason of

their geographical location, they were invaded by vastly inferior peoples, the Mongols and the Manchus. Korea was influenced to establish democracy as her religion, her blood was weakened by being crossed with that of people vastly beneath her and her spirit was broken by the indignities heaped upon her by the more powerful invaders. She was under the influence of China, which adopted the semi-sacred books of Confucius as its national system of education 2,000 years ago. The knowledge of his works and the ability to recite long chapters of his writings were made the chief requirement of the aspirants for honors. As a result, the study of the sciences, mathematics and the phenomena of nature were dropped; the memory was over-cultivated and the reasoning power stultified. The habits of the Koreans became uncleanly; they grew indifferent to dirt and smells.

"Japan, on the other hand, was never invaded in her history; her blood was never intermingled and her stock was allowed to remain pure. Her national character was developed without outside influence. The Shinto re-

ligion of the empire has as its cardinal principles purity of body, spirit and environment. Japan was not exposed to the scourges and plagues that Korea's dirt and filth brought upon her. The feudal system sprang up in Japan, causing authority to be respected and discipline to be developed.

"In 1910, Japan annexed Korea. Prior to that time, as many deaths as 900 a day had occurred in the city of Seoul alone; shortly afterwards not as many people died from the plague in the whole kingdom in one year. Japan forcibly vaccinated 5,400,000 people in one year. One hundred and sixty-eight courts were established, giving authority to 13,000 gendarmes. Hundreds of miles of roads are being built. A forest station on an extensive scale is being carried on. To encourage the silk worm industry 13,000,000 mulberry tree seedlings were set out in one year. State and private banks were established. The postal savings systems was installed and one in every six families has a savings account. The people, at first suspicious, have learned that they will get their money back whenever they ask for it. In the first year after the Japanese occu-

pancy, the rice crop was doubled, and the wheat and barley crops grew from 14,000,000 to 36,000,000 bushels. The Japanese have built a model village in every province and are encouraging the people to build similar villages throughout the kingdom."

Mr. Kennan points out that Korea has the same geographical advantages as a great portion of the eastern part of the United States. "She is just as well fitted to be the home of healthy, prosperous and happy people," he says. "She is located similarly to the territory bordering on the Atlantic coast from Portland, Me., to Charleston, S. C., and extending inward to Albany, N. Y., Harrisburg, Pa., and Columbia, S. C."

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